It was as the Quezon of 1908, who as one of the delegates of the Philippine Assembly had in effect announced himself ready for leadership, that I became acquainted with him. Indeed I have the impression that I induced him to deliver his first speech in English, which he read in translation from the Spanish before the Junior Philippine Assembly, a debating society of the Philippine Normal School of which I was the adviser. The acquaintance thus begun continued throughout the years and ripened into real friendship. In his unconventional way, Quezon would call on me at my home or office at all hours of the day or night 5 or I would take breakfast with him and between sips of chocolate we would discuss some problem of state, or we would step out to see the town. Our close personal relations were strained by decisions written by me in the Borromeo Case, which aimed to insure judicial independence, and in the Board of Control Cases, which resolved a theory of government against the stand of Senate President Quezon, After that I had the feeling that an indelible scar effaced our friendship. More recently I have learned that Quezon harbored no grudge, which is like him, for he is quick to forgive and forget. I am glad that this is so, for whatever befalls Manuel L. Quezon, I will ever cherish an abiding affection for him.

For two and a half decades, Manuel L. Quezon was the accredited ambassador of his people to the United States. In the early part of that period, from 1909 to 1916, he was one of the two Resident Commissioners. In the

latter part of that period he headed various Philippine missions which journeyed to Washington to ask independence from the President and the Congress of the United States. In the dual roles of diplomat and advocate Quezon presented his case skilfully and convincingly. The marvel of it all was that he was able to master his own emotions and prejudices and intuitively to comprehend the purposes of those arrayed against him. Quezon was Spanish-trained 5 but he learned English quickly